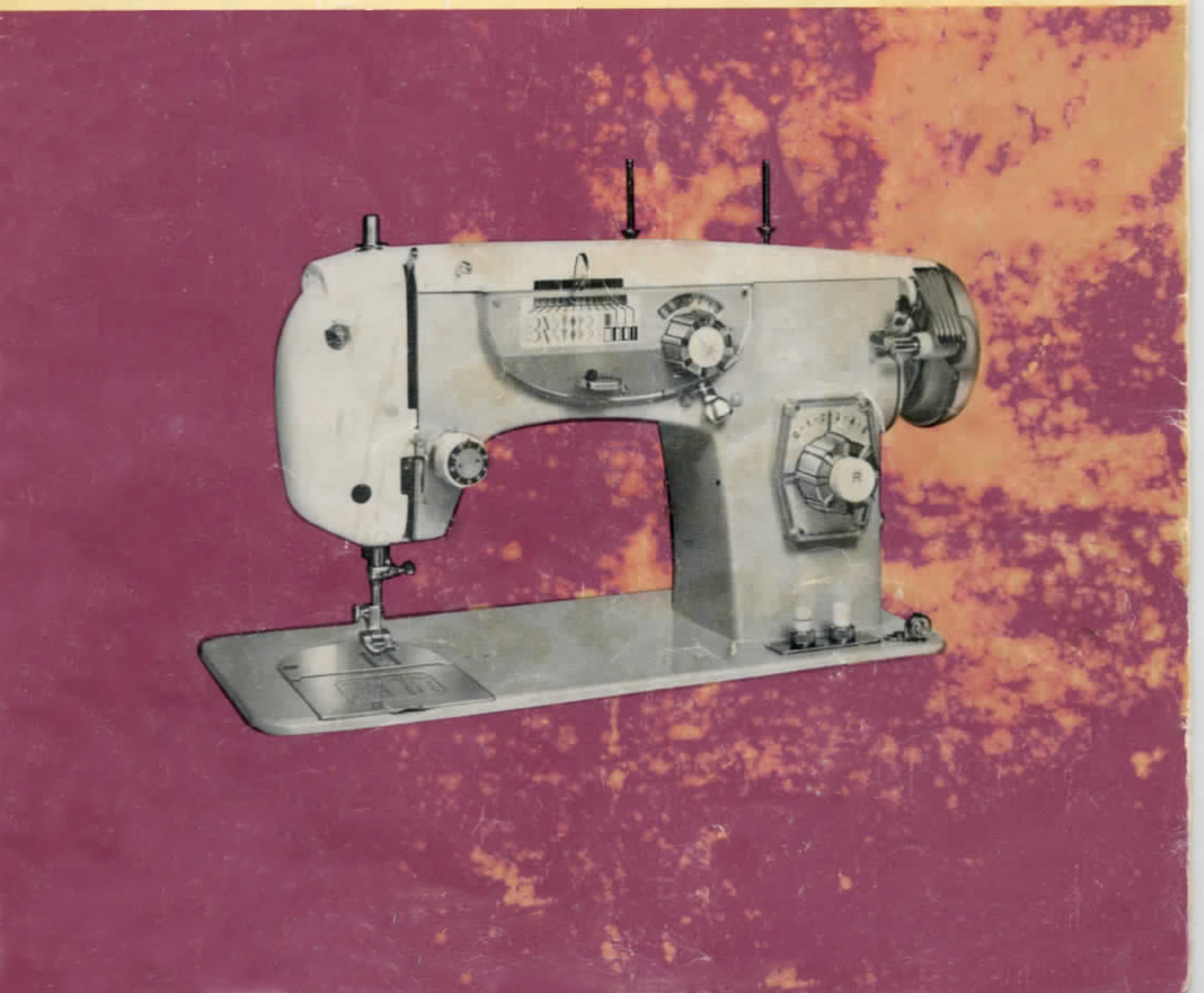
BUTTONHOLE

ZIGZAG

$329.95

SUPER
DELUXE
AUTOMATIC
MODEL 142-B

INSTRUCTION BOOK



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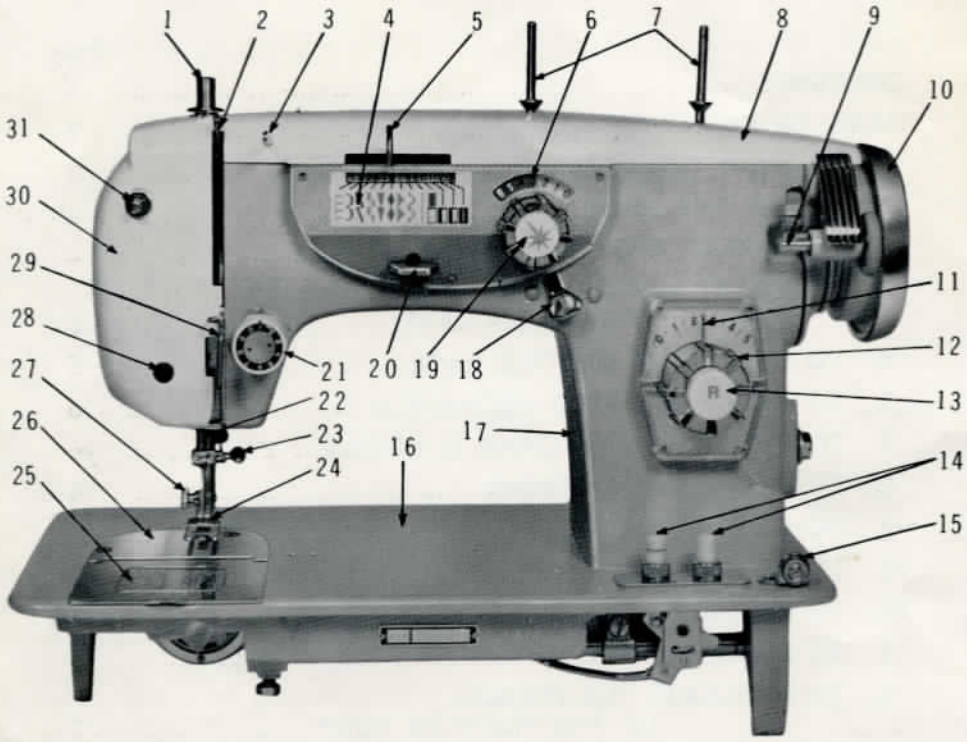
Name of Each Part



1. Automatic darner
2. Thread take-up lever
3. Upper arm thread guide
4. Automatic sewing pattern indicator plate
5. Pattern selector return lever
6. Zigzag width indicating window
7. Spool pins
8. Top plate
9. Bobbin winder
10. Hand wheel
11. Stitch length indicating window
12. Stitch length regulating dial
13. Reverse push button
14. Drop feed buttons
15. Bobbin winder thread tension disc
16. Bed
17. Arm
18. Zigzag width control lever
19. Zigzag width regulating dial
20. Pattern selector lever
21. Upper thread tension regulator
22. Needle bar
23. Needle clamp screw
24. Hinged pressure foot
25. Hinged cover plate
26. Needle plate
27. Pressure foot thumb screw
28. Lamp signal
29. Face plate thread guide
30. Face plate
31. Lamp switch

1. To Wind the Bobbin

1. To wind the bobbin the hand wheel must be disconnected from the stitching mechanism. Hold the hand wheel with your left hand, turn the stop motion knob (Fig. 1-A) toward you with your right hand. This will permit the hand wheel to turn freely while the needle bar remains motionless. The hand wheel is now disconnected for the bobbin winding operation.

2. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin. (Fig. 2) Draw the thread from the spool through the guide downward across the machine from left to right.

3. Pass the thread through the tension disc at the right corner of the machine.

4. Now wind the end of the thread around an empty bobbin seven or eight times and place the threaded bobbin on the spindle of the bobbin winder.

5. By pressing on the bobbin winder lever, the small rubber wheel is brought into contact with the hand wheel. To lock it in position, press the bobbin winder lever until a click is heard. The bobbin winder release latch is in contact with the shaft of the bobbin. It holds the bobbin in place.

6. Now press your foot control or knee control, and when the bobbin is completely full, it will be released automatically and stop turning. Detach the bobbin from the spindle. Hold the hand wheel firmly with your left hand, and with your right hand turn the stop motion knob way from you until it can not be moved any further, and the needle bar moves with the turning of the hand wheel.

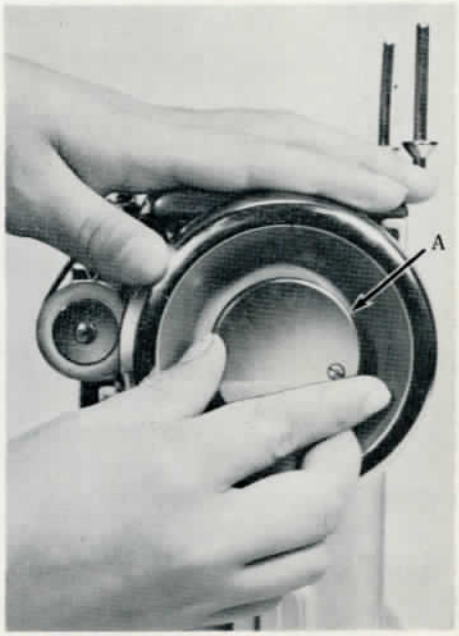


Fig. 1

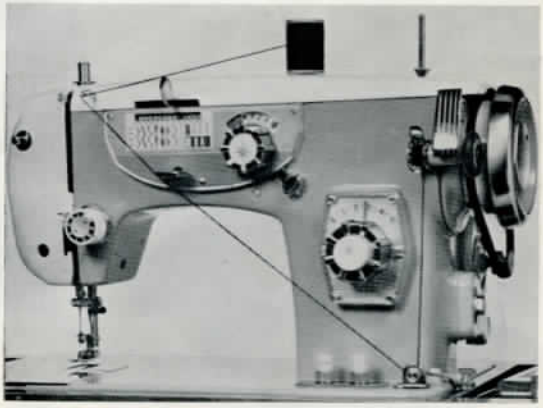


Fig. 2

2. To Set the Needle

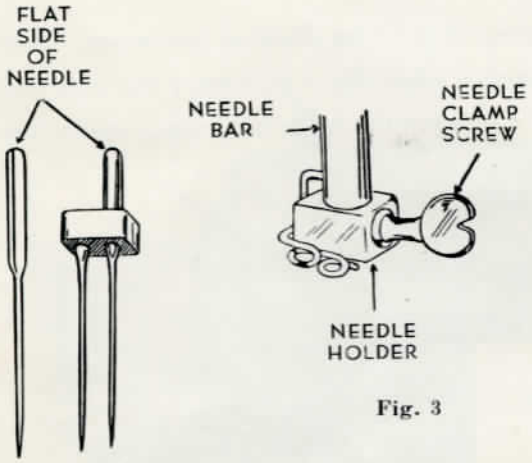


Fig. 3

1. Turn the hand wheel toward you, raise the needle bar to its highest position, and loosen the needle clamp screw.
2. Hold the needle in the left hand with the point down, and insert the needle up into the needle clamp as far as it will go, with its flat surface to the ~~right~~ Left; then retighten the clamp screw (Fig. 3).

Note: Be sure to use the right needle and the right thread for the right cloth as per the table in 26.

3. To Thread the Bobbin Case

Before threading the bobbin case, study Figs. 4, 5 & 6, to get a general idea as how it is done.

1. Hold the bobbin case with your left hand, and put the bobbin into the bobbin case with your right hand, leaving about two inches of the thread unwound (Fig. 4). As the bobbin is being inserted in the bobbin case, the thread flow is clockwise.

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

2. While holding the bobbin case as before, grasp the thread with your right hand, and guide it into the cross slot (Fig. 5).

Fig. 6

3. Then pull it through under the tension spring of the bobbin case (Fig. 5) until it enter the delivery eye, and it will come out to the position indicated in Fig. 6.

4. To Insert and Remove the Bobbin Case

1. Raise the presser bar by lifting the presser bar lifter.
2. Raise the needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.
3. Open the cover plate.
4. After threading the bobbin case, hold its latch (Fig. 7) between the thumb and forefinger of left hand with its position finger opposite the notch at the top of the shuttle race, place it on the center stud of the shuttle. (Fig. 8)
5. Then release the latch, and press the bobbin case back until the latch catches the groove near the end of the stud.
6. Allow the end of the thread to hang free.
7. Close the cover plate.
   To remove the bobbin case do all the above in reverse order.

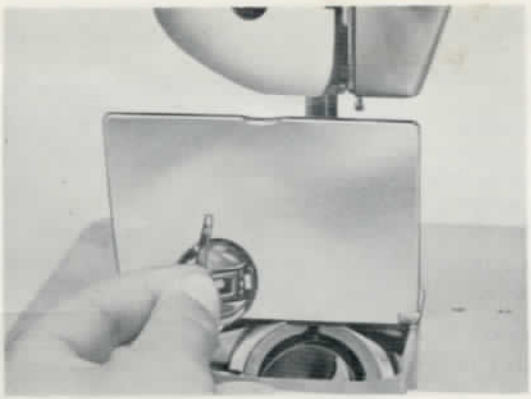


Fig. 7

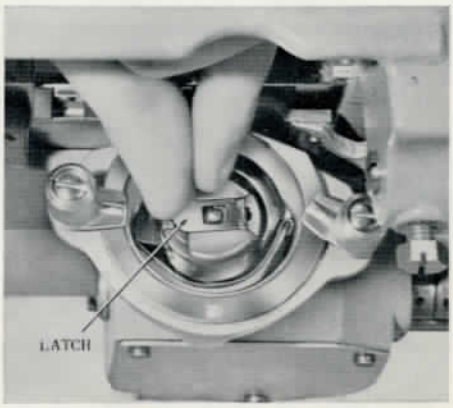


Fig. 8

5. To Clean the Shuttle Race

When the thread is tangled in the race or lint gets into the space between the shuttle hook and shuttle race, this will cause abrupt, heavy running or complete stoppage of the machine.

When this occurs:

1. Raise the needle bar to its highest position and take the bobbin case out.
2. Release the knob, on both side of the shuttle race by pulling the knobs aside, than take out the race cover and the shuttle hook with your fingers.
3. After shuttle race and bobbin case have been cleaned, put all of them back in reverse order.

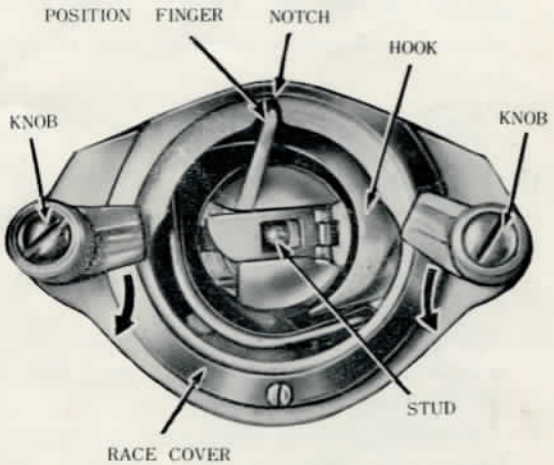


Fig. 9

6. To Clean the Feed Mechanism

When you have sewn excessively on any starchy material, lint will accumulate between the feed dog and the needle plate as well as between the feed dog and the open race. In this event, to correct the heavy operation of the machine remove the needle plate and clean the above-mentioned parts.

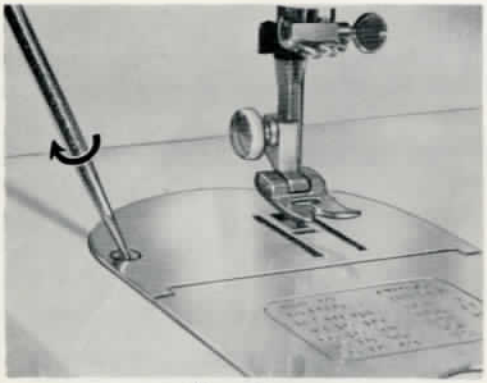


Fig. 10

(a) Unscrew the needle plate screws with a screwdriver and remove the needle plate.

(b) Clean the above-mentioned parts with a brush.

(c) Turn the hand wheel to be sure that everything is operating properly.

(d) Replace the needle plate in its proper location. Be sure to tighten the screws when the needle bar has been lowered in order that the needle will enter the needle hole correctly.

7. To Thread the Machine & Needle

1. Turn the hand wheel toward you to raise the needle bar to its highest position with the thread take-up lever at the highest point.
2. Place a spool (1 Fig. 11) of thread on the spool pin.
3. Lead the thread through the arm thread guide (2).
4. Run the thread down through the guide to the discs (3) of tension regulator from right to left and up. Then draw the thread up through the check spring (4).
5. Take the thread up, through the thread guide tension arm (5) and run the end through the eye of the thread take-up lever (6) from right to left.
6. Now run the thread down through the face plate guides (7) (8) and then through the loop of the needle bar (9) from the back.
7. Finally, run the end of the thread through the eye of the needle (10) FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, drawing it out about 3 or 4 inches. You are now ready to sew.

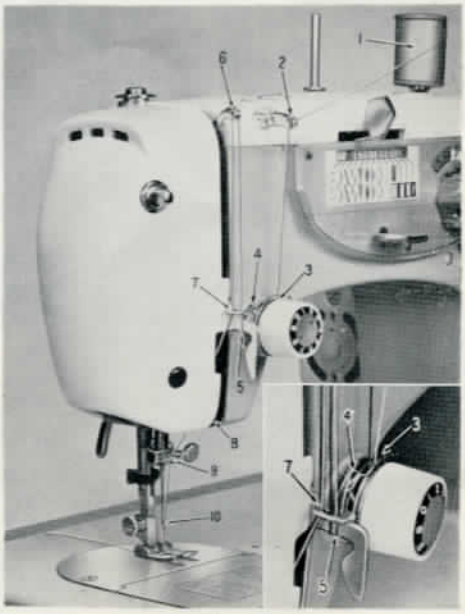


Fig. 11

8. To Prepare for Sewing

1. Hold the end of the upper thread with your left hand leaving it to slack from the hand to the needle.
2. Turn the hand wheel toward you to raise both the needle bar and the thread take-up to their highest positions.
3. Pull the thread you are holding, and the lower thread will be brought up with it, through the hole in the needle plate, as shown (Fig. 12).
4. Place both ends of the upper and lower thread to the pressure foot (Fig. 13).

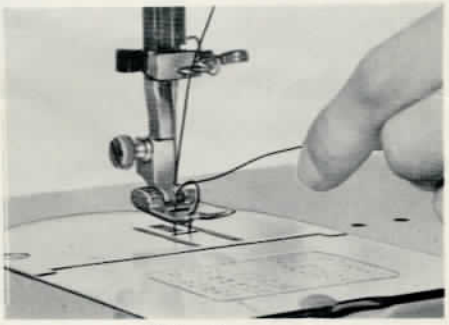


Fig. 12

9. To Commence Sewing

1. Place the fabric to be sewn beneath the pressure foot.
2. Lower the pressure foot, by lowering the presser bar lifter.
3. Commence sewing by slowly turning the hand wheel toward you while gradually working the foot or knee control.

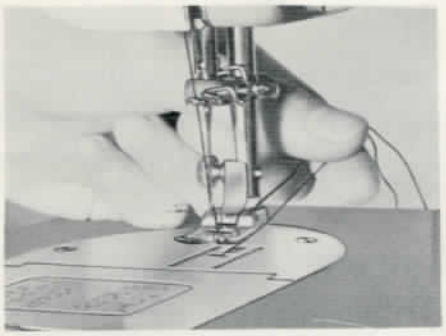


Fig. 13

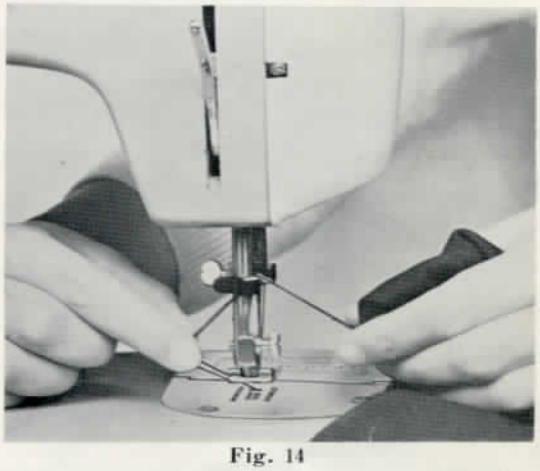
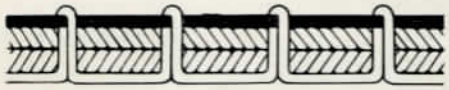


Fig. 14

10. To Remove the Work

1. Raise the needle bar and the thread take-up lever to their highest position, by turning the hand wheel toward you.
2. Lift the pressure foot by lifting the pressure bar lifter.
3. Move the fabric back to the left, and cut off the thread by passing it over the thread cutter above the pressure foot (see Fig. 14).
4. Leave both ends of the thread a few inches long, under and to the back of the pressure foot.

Correct Stitching



Needle Thread Tension too strong

Needle Thread Tension too weak

Fig. 15

11. To Regulate the Thread Tension

For ordinary stitching the tension of the upper and lower threads should be equal so as to lock both threads in the center of the material (Fig. 15). If one tension is stronger than the other, imperfect stitching will be the result. Fine materials require a light tension, while heavy materials require more tension to obtain perfect stitches.

TO INCREASE the tension, turn the thread tension regulator dial (Fig. 16) clockwise.

TO LESSEN the tension, turn the thread tension regulator dial in the opposite direction (When regulating, always have the pressure foot down).

Fig. 16

Fig. 17

As all machines are correctly adjusted before leaving the factory and readjusted before dealers deliver them to you, the lower tension seldom requires to be altered, but, if this become necessary, tighten the screw in the tension spring on the outside of the bobbin case for more tension loosen the screw slightly for lesser tension (Fig. 17).

12. To Regulate the Stitch Length

Set your machine for your desired stitch length by turning the stitch regulating dial.

(a) The figures on the stitch length indicating window show the stitch length setting.

(b) By turning the stitch length regulating dial (Fig. 18-A), the stitch length indicator (Fig. 18-B) points to the desired stitch length.

Length of stitch increases at the stitch length indicator is moved from 0 to 5. Actually, when the indicator is set at 0, the machine will not feed at all.

To sew in reverse, simply push the reverse button (Fig. 19-C) inside as far as it will go. This will then cause reverse sewing. When the reverse button is released, the machine will automatically sew forward again.

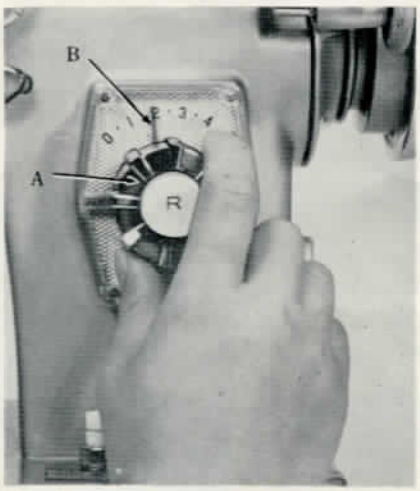


Fig. 18

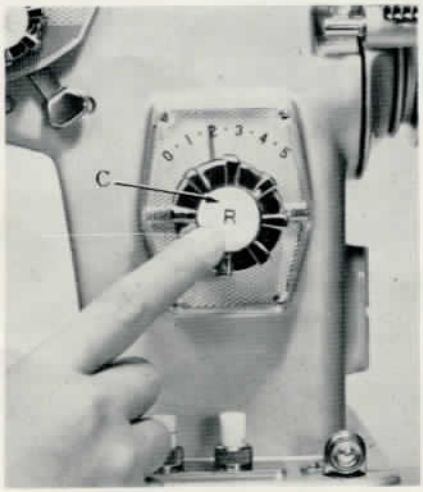


Fig. 19

13. To Regulate the Pressure of the Pressure Foot

For normal sewing, pressure regulation is never required. When sewing silk or very light materials, the pressure is lessened by pressing the snap lock (Fig. 20) which will completely release all pressure, and then pushing down the presser (Fig. 21) until the desired pressure is obtained. These adjustments should always be made with the pressure foot down on the material being sewn.

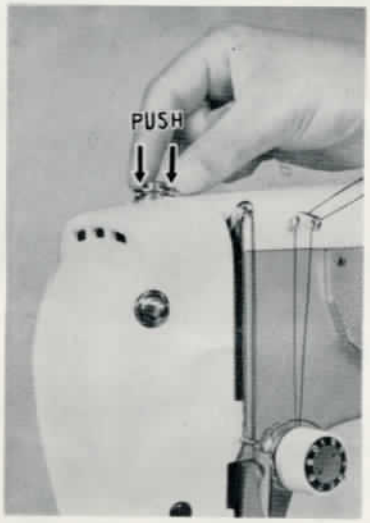


Fig. 20

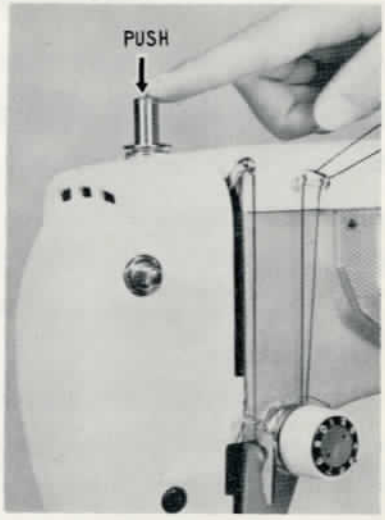


Fig. 21

14. To Use the DroP Feed

The height of the feed dog may be regulated according to the thickness of the material being sewn, by proper setting of the push buttons A and B (Fig. 22).

1. In sewing on thin materials, such as silk, creape de chine, etc., push the button A marked "DARN" down as far as the red line.
2. In sewing on thick materials, such as overcoats, push the button B marked "SEW" down as far as it will go.
3. When it is necessary to turn the work freely as in embroidering and button sewing, push the button A marked "DARN" as far as it will go.

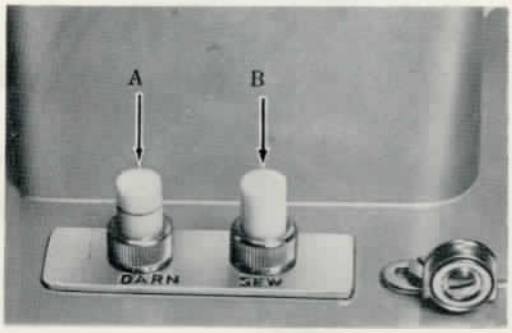


Fig. 22

15. The Built-in Light

As shown in Fig. 23, the lamp is encased in the face plate. The lamp is lighted when the switch is pressed, and when it is pressed again, it is switched off. After the lamp is switched off, open the face plate and replace the old lamp with a new one.

16. To Oil Machine

For free and easy running, proper oiling is of great importance. When in continuous use, the machine should be oiled daily. Moderate use requires only occasional oiling. When the machine has not been used for several weeks, oil before use, as the fine oil used for sewing machines has evaporated.

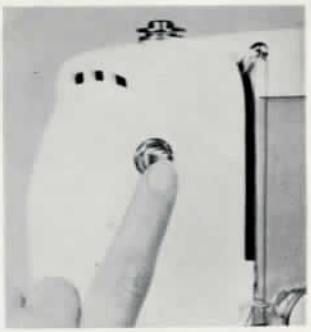


Fig. 23

OILING PROCEDURE

Apply two drops of oil to each point indicated on Figs, 24, 25 & 26. Now tilt the machine back to oil the under-bed mechanism, and oil all parts that move. You can readily tell these moving parts, if you move that hand wheel back and forth by hand, to ascertain which parts move. Be sure to oil the shuttle race (Fig. 9). The electric motor requires only two drops of oil in each of the oil holes once every two or three months.

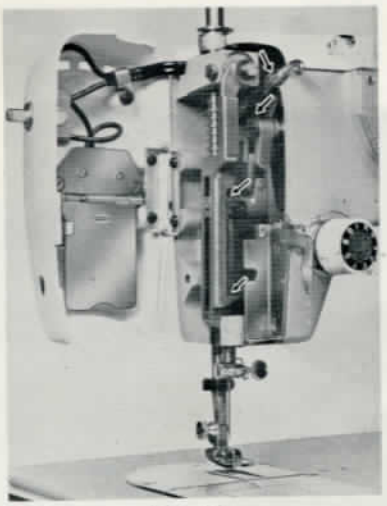


Fig. 24

Fig. 25

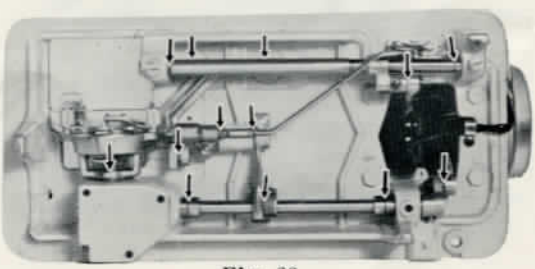


Fig. 26

17. Some Useful Sewing Hints

TO TURN CORNERS:

1. Stop the machine while the needle is still in the material.
2. Raise the pressure foot, and turn the fabric using the needle as a pivot.
3. Lower the pressure foot and resume sewing.

TO SEW ELASTIC FABRICS:

In sewing such elastic materials as flannels, bias, cut cloth, etc., it is necessary to sew them with moderately low thread tension and small stitches. Otherwise, the thread will break when the sewn materials are stretched.

TO SEW VERY THIN CLOTH:

When sewing very thin cloth which tends to crumple as you sew, place a sheet of newspaper or of any other thin paper beneath the material and sew with the shortest stitch length possible This will keep your work from crumpling.

BASTING:

1. Use a lower thread thicker than the upper.
2. Lower the tension of the upper thread (and/or raise the lower thread tension) and employ the longest stitch possible.
3. The stitches may then be easily undone by pulling the lower thread.

TO KEEP YOUR MACHINE IN PERFECT CONDITION:

1. Keep all moving parts of the machine constantly oiled and clean.
2. Always turn the hand wheel towards you.
3. Do not run the machine without cloth on it.
4. When sewing, do not pull the material, otherwise you will bend the needle. The machine is designed to feed itself.
5. Do not operate the machine when the presser bar lifter is raised.

18. Causes of Common Difficulties

BREAKING OF THE UPPER THREAD:

1. Incorrect threading.
2. Upper thread tension too high.
3. Faulty needle, or needle inserted incorrectly.
4. Needle hitting pressure foot or some other attachment.
5. Needle eye too small for thread used.
6. Starting the machine suddenly or with a jerk.
7. Starting the machine with the thread take-up lever at its highest position.

BREAKING OF THE LOWER THREAD:

1. Incorrect threading of the bobbin case.
2. Lower thread tension too high.
3. Bobbin being wound too fully: or not unwinding freely.
4. Rough edge of hole in throat plate caused by improper needle operation.

BREAKING OF THE NEEDLE:

1. Pulling the fabric while machine is running; thus causing the needle to hit the throat plate.
2. Using bent needle.

SKIPPING STITCHES:

1. Using bent or blunt needle.
2. Needle inserted incorrectly.
3. Needle threaded improperly.
4. Using wrong sized needle.
5. Pressure of pressure foot insufficient, especially when sewing heavy materials.

UNEVEN STITCHES:

1. Pressure foot not restinge evenly on material.
2. Feed dog not being high enough.
3. Too short stitches used.
4. Pulling the cloth while the machine is running.
5. Using a too fine needle with a too coarse thread.

19. Automatic Zigzag Sewing

This machine can sew beautiful decorative and embroidery patterns automatically as shown in Figs. 32, & 33 on Pages 14 & 15 by means of the various cams which are built in the arm of the machine so that you will not have to take the trouble of changing cams when a different pattern is desired.

Also manual zigzag patterns as shown in Fig. 31 on Page 13 can be produced by the use of pattern No. 10.

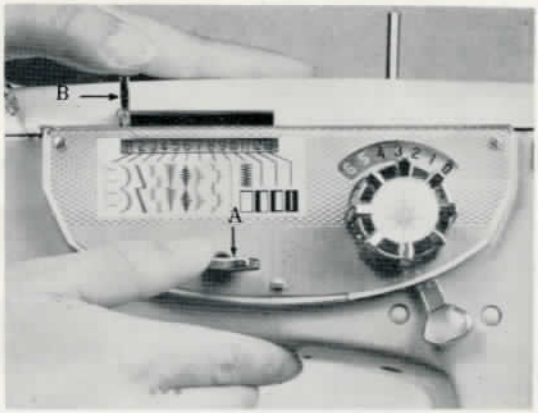


Fig. 27

(a) Push down the pattern selector lever (A) with thumb of right hand and while keeping it there move the lever (B) to the left side as far as it will go. Then release both levers (A & B).

(b) Next, repeat the 'push and release' operation of lever (A) so that the indicator points to the desired zigzag pattern. For instance, if you want to sew zigzag pattern No. 8, repeat the above operation seven times, and the indicator will stop at the desired point.

Note: Make sure that the pattern selector lever (A) is pushed down or released completely.

(c) Set the zigzag width indicator (G) at 0, and move the zigzag width control lever (E) to the left or to the right as the case may be after pushing the lever towards the arm. Then the shadow section (F) will appear on the rear side of the graduated plate, and the zigzag width dial (D) will not go beyond the figure indicated on the right edge of the shadow section. For instance, when the figure 3 is indicated on the right edge of the shadow section, the dial indicator can travel only in the range of 0~3. However, in case the zigzag width of 3 m. m. is desired, the only necessary condition is that the zigzag indicator should point to 3. Any figure in the range of 3~6 may appear on the right edge of the shadow section.

(d) Set the stitch length regulating dial (C) and the zigzag width regulating dial (D) at the desired points. Then start sewing.

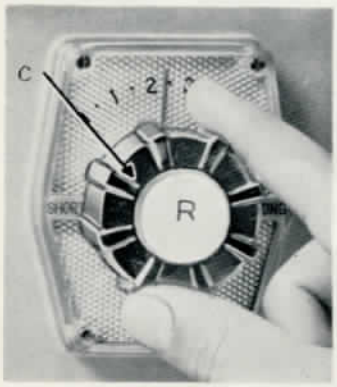


Fig. 28

Fig. 29

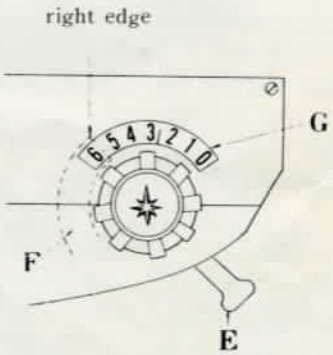


Fig. 30

Note: 1. When you a sew thin fabric, apply a sheet of paper to its reverse side and sew it together with the fabric, then the finished work will not pucker.

2. In zigzag sewing, loosen the upper thread tension slightly, and see that the lower thread does not appear on the surface of the cloth.

3. In straight sewing, especially in the case of thin cloth, it is advisable that the zigzag sewing needle plate should be replaced by the straight sewing needle plate. In order to detach the needle plate, take out the needle plate screws with a screw driver, attach the straight sewing needle plate to the slide plate after raising the needle to its highest point, lower the needle bar slowly, and tighten the screws in such a way that the needle can go right into the center of the needle hole.

MANUAL ZIGZAG PATTERNS

(Use only Pattern No. 10)

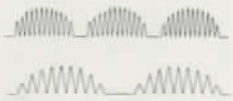
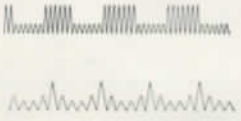
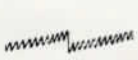
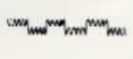
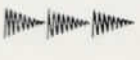
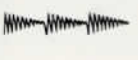
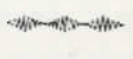
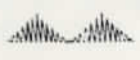
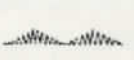
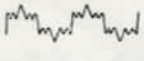
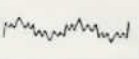
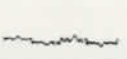
Patterns	Stitch Length	Zigzag Width Regulating Dial
	Long Short	Any point from 1 to 6.
	Long Short	Gradually move from 0 to 6; and return to 0. (Repeat)
	Long and Short (Repeat)	Any point from 1 to 6.
	Long Short	Zigzag width can be regulated by Zigzag width regulating dial. Turn quickly the dial alternately.

Fig. 31

Note: By using pattern No. 10, decorative stitches made on ordinary zigzag machines can be made.

AUTOMATIC ZIGZAG PATTERNS

	Zigzag Width Regulating Dial						
PATTERN No.	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
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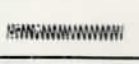
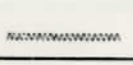
10							

Fig. 32

Note: Variations of the above patterns can be made by adjusting the stitch length regulator.

TWIN-NEEDLE AUTOMATIC ZIGZAG PATTERNS

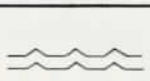
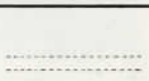
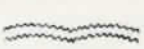
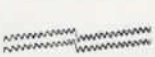
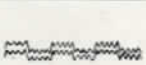
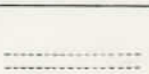
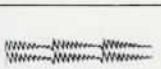
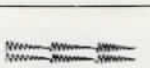
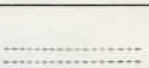
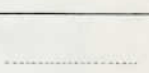
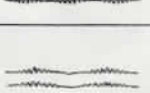
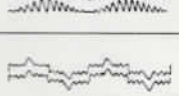
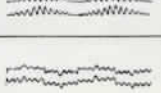
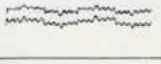
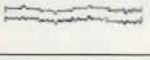
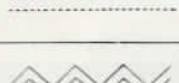
	Zigzag Width Regulating Dial						
PATTERN No.	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Cannot be used	Cannot be used					
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Fig. 33

Note: 1. Varied patterns can be made by changing the stitch length.

2. The zigzag stitch width regulating dial must not be turned beyond "4" in the red-marked area, and only some figure in the range of 4-0 must appear on the right edge of the shadow section, when zigzag stitching is performed with a twin needle. IF THIS WARNING IS IGNORED, THE NEEDLE WILL HIT THE SIDE OF THE NEEDLE PLATE AND BREAK.

3. When the dial indicator hits the right edge of the shadow section, you feel some resistance to your hand and the indicator will not go beyond the edge.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING ATTACHMENTS

20. To Do Embroidery (Fig. 34)

(a) Replace the upper and lower threads with embroidery thread.
(b) Press down the drop feed button marked "DARN" as far as it will go. Remove the pressure foot.
(c) Insert the upper thread into the eye of the needle an in the case of straight sewing.
(d) Then hang the upper end of the embroidery spring on the needle clamp.
(e) Make one turn of the hand wheel and pull the upper thread. Then the lower thread will come up together with the upper thread.
(f) Place the beneath the embroidery spring.
(g) Loosen the lock screw so that the zigzag width regulating dial can be moved fully between 0 and 6.
(h) Be sure to lower the presser bar before starting embroidery.
1. Give tension to the cloth by tightly framing it on the embroidery hoop, and the finishing will be better.
2. Outline a rough copy of the desired pattern.
3. Be careful not to more the cloth suddenly; if you ignore this warning, the needle may break.

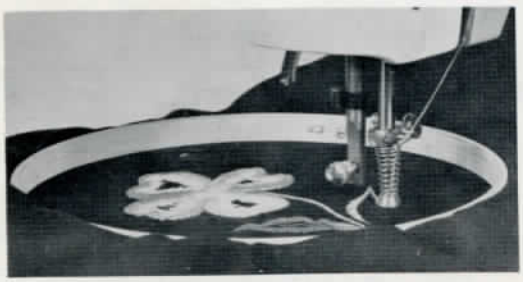


Fig. 34

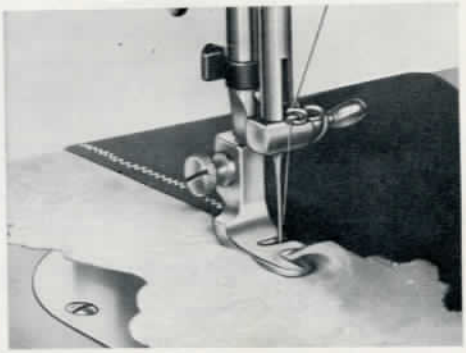


Fig. 35

21. To Use the Hemmer (Fig. 35)

(a) With the needle bar at its highest position, attach the hemmer replacing the pressure foot and note carefully if the hemmer is fixed with its needle hole to exactly let the needle pass through the center of it. Cut the cloth a little on its right corner so that it can be easily rolled up. Raise the hemmer and insert the cloth under it from the left side with the right edge of the cloth being folded up a little.
(b) Insert the right corner so that the edge of the cloth is folded right, and pull the cloth now to the point where the needle can catch it. Lower the hemmer foot on the cloth and make some stitches slowly. With the right thumb and forefinger hold the cloth to make a hem with the right edge of the cloth being smoothly rolled.
1. Take care to hold the cloth right to ensure that it is always sufficiently fed in the mouth of the hemmer.
2. If the edge is slipping out, try to move the cloth a bit to the right, and if it is rolled up excessively move the cloth a little to the left.
3. By sewing the cloth together with lace on the same hemmer, varied hemming can be done.
4. With wider zigzag stitches and a stronger thread tension, all kinds of edge sewing is done. (Patient practice is required to become skillful with use of the hemmer and all other special attachments for sewing.)

22. To Make Buttonholes

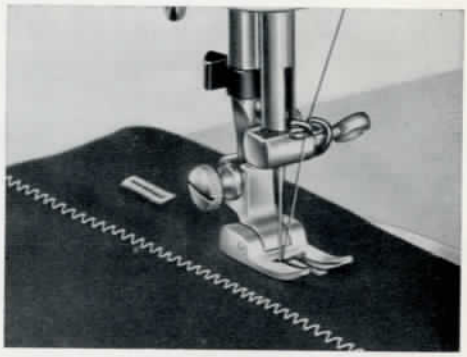


Fig. 36

(a) Replace the presser foot with the buttonhole making presser foot.

(b) Align the pattern selector return lever (3) with the position marked 10.

(c) Set the zigzag width regulating dial (2) at your desired zigzag width between 2 and 6. 3 and 4 are considered to be proper.

(d) Set the stitch regulating dial at 0.5 between 0 and 1 (See Fig. 37-1). When the right side pitch from the left side pitch, adjust the pitch by means of the stitch regulating dial, so that the is different left side pitch can be the same as the right side pitch.

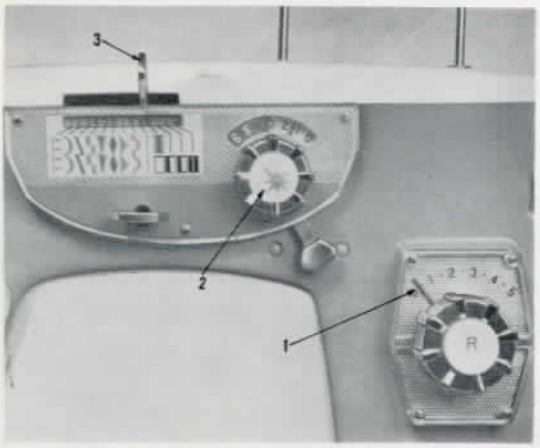


Fig. 37

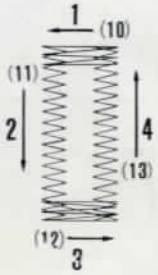


Fig. 38

(e) Now you are ready for making a buttonhole. By tapping the pattern selector lever and sewing patterns 10, 11, 12 & 13 indicated on the pattern indicator plate successively a buttonhole can be made.

(f) When a buttonhole has been made, cut the hole in the middle with a buttonhole cutter as is shown in Fig. 39.

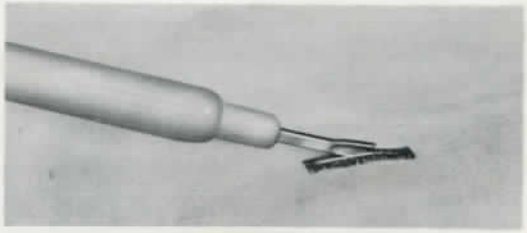


Fig .39

N. B.

1. It will faciliate buttonhole-making to mark the length of a buttonhole on the cloth.
2. 4 or 5 stitches is the right number of stitches for making pattern 10 or 12 (for the upper and lower edges of a buttonhole.
3. When you are making pattern 11 or 13 (for the right and left sides of a buttonhole), decide on the needle to be used according to the length of a buttonhole.

23. Sewing on Buttons

(a) Use the button sewing foot.
(b) Set the drop feed button in "DARN" position.
(c) Place the button under the button sewing foot. Get both holes centered under the foot evenly.
(d) Turn the hand wheel to set the width of your button eyes, and fix the zigzag width dial at the proper position.
(e) Run the machine at medium speed, making about 5 or 6 stitches.
(f) Set the zigzag width dial making a few straight stitches in the same hole to lock zigzag stitch.

Fig. 40

24. Sewing Braids

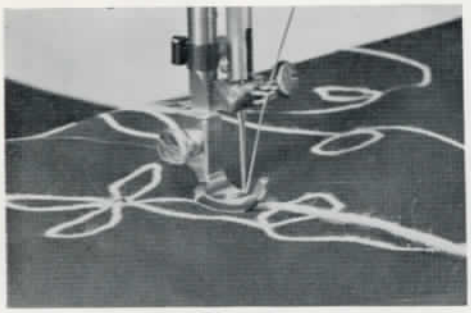


Fig. 41

Remove the ordinary presser foot from the machine and attach the braiding foot, as shown in Fig. 41. Introduce braid through the small hole on the front side of foot. Adjust the width of zigzag seam and the length of stitch to obtain such a covering of the braid as appears most desirable for the material you are sewing. Using some threads of contrasting colors will enhance the beauty of your braiding.

25. To Use the Cloth Guides

Cloth guides are used when two parallel seams are to made on the edge of the cloth.
(a) Figure 42 indicates the way the cloth guide is attached.
(b) Figure 43 indicates the way the quilting guide is attached.

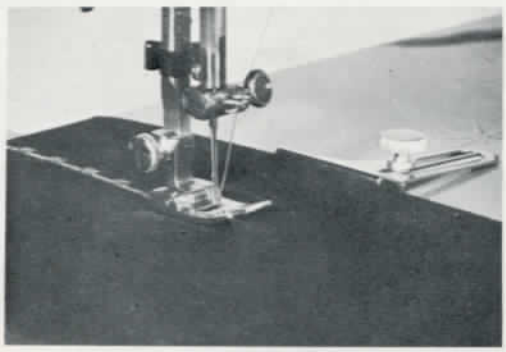


Fig. 42

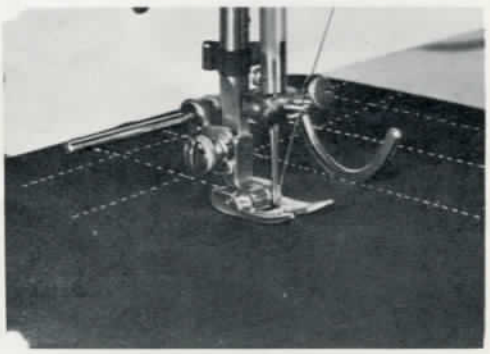


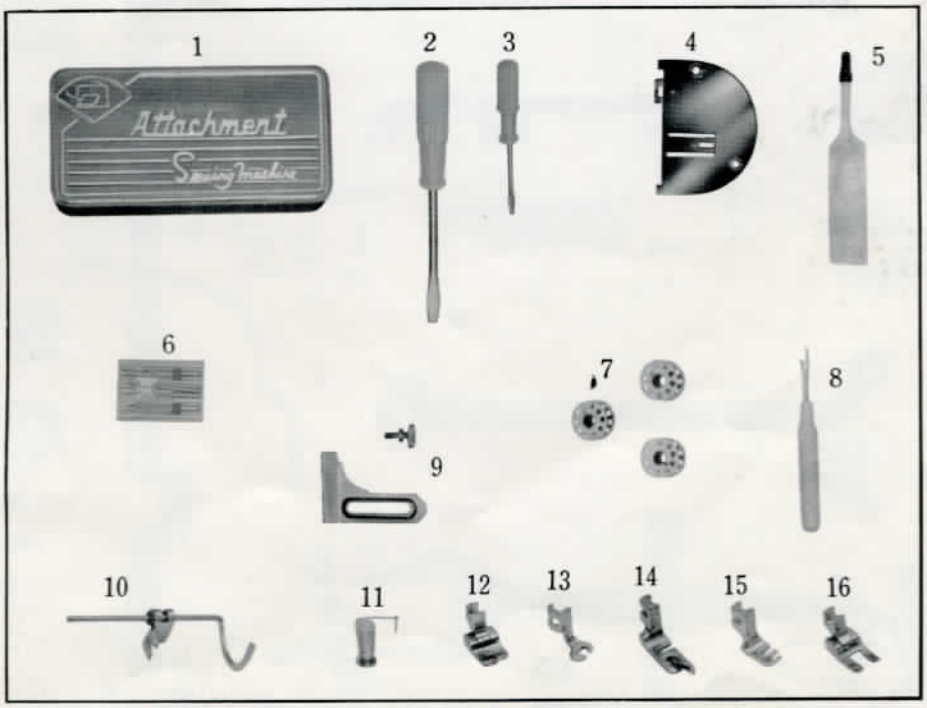
Fig. 43

26. Right Needle and Thread for Right Cloth

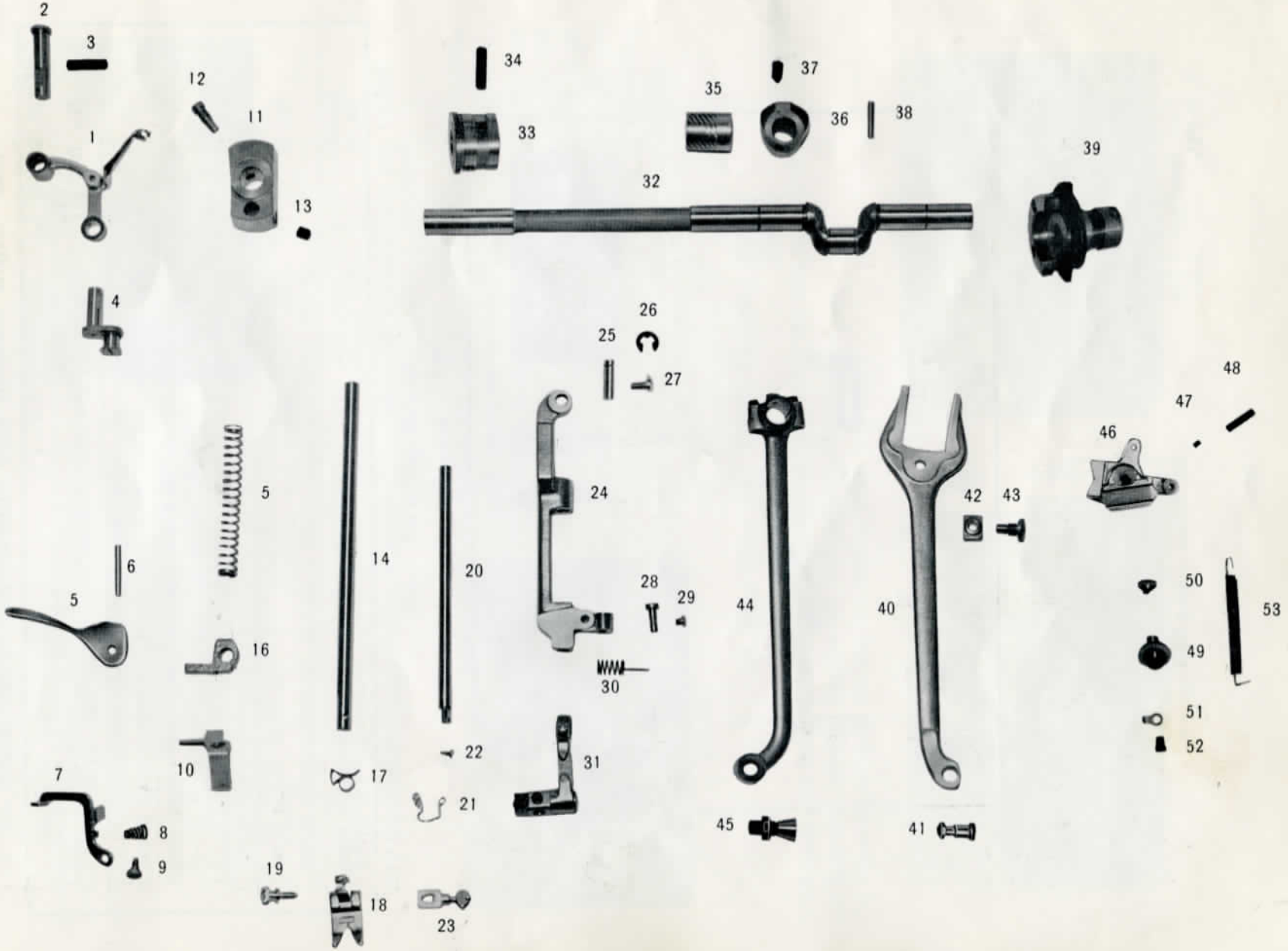
Size of Needles	Cloth	Size of Thread
No. 9	Thin calico, silk, serge, and muslin.	No. 80-100 cotton thread or fine silk thread
No. 11	Thin calico, cotton cloth, crepe de-chine, hosiery, and silk,	No. 60-100 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread
No. 14	Ordinary cotton cloth, thick silk thin woolen goods, towels & shirting.	No. 40-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread
No. 16	Thick cotton cloth, serge and thin woolen goods.	No. 30-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread
No. 18	Ordinary woolen goods, teousers, over-coats, thick calico, and children's clothes.	No. 30-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread
2-needle No. 14	Calico, silk, serge, cotton cloth and thin woolen goods.	No. 40-80 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread

NOTE: Use a good quality mercerized cotton thread, if available, to avoid shrinking when laundered.

27. Attachments



1. Attachment Case
2. Large Screw Driver
3. Small Screw Driver
4. Straight Sewing Needle Plate
5. Oil Case
6. Package of Needles
   ♯ 11 2 pcs.
   ♯ 14 1 pcs.
   Twin Needles 2 pcs.
7. Bobbins 3 pcs.
8. Buttonhole Cutter (Ripper)
9. Cloth Guide & Thumb Screw
10. Quilting Guide
11. Embroidery Spring
12. Straight Sewing Pressure Foot
13. Button Sewing Foot
14. Zigzag Stitch Hemmer
15. Zigzag Stitch Braiding Foot
16. Button holing Foot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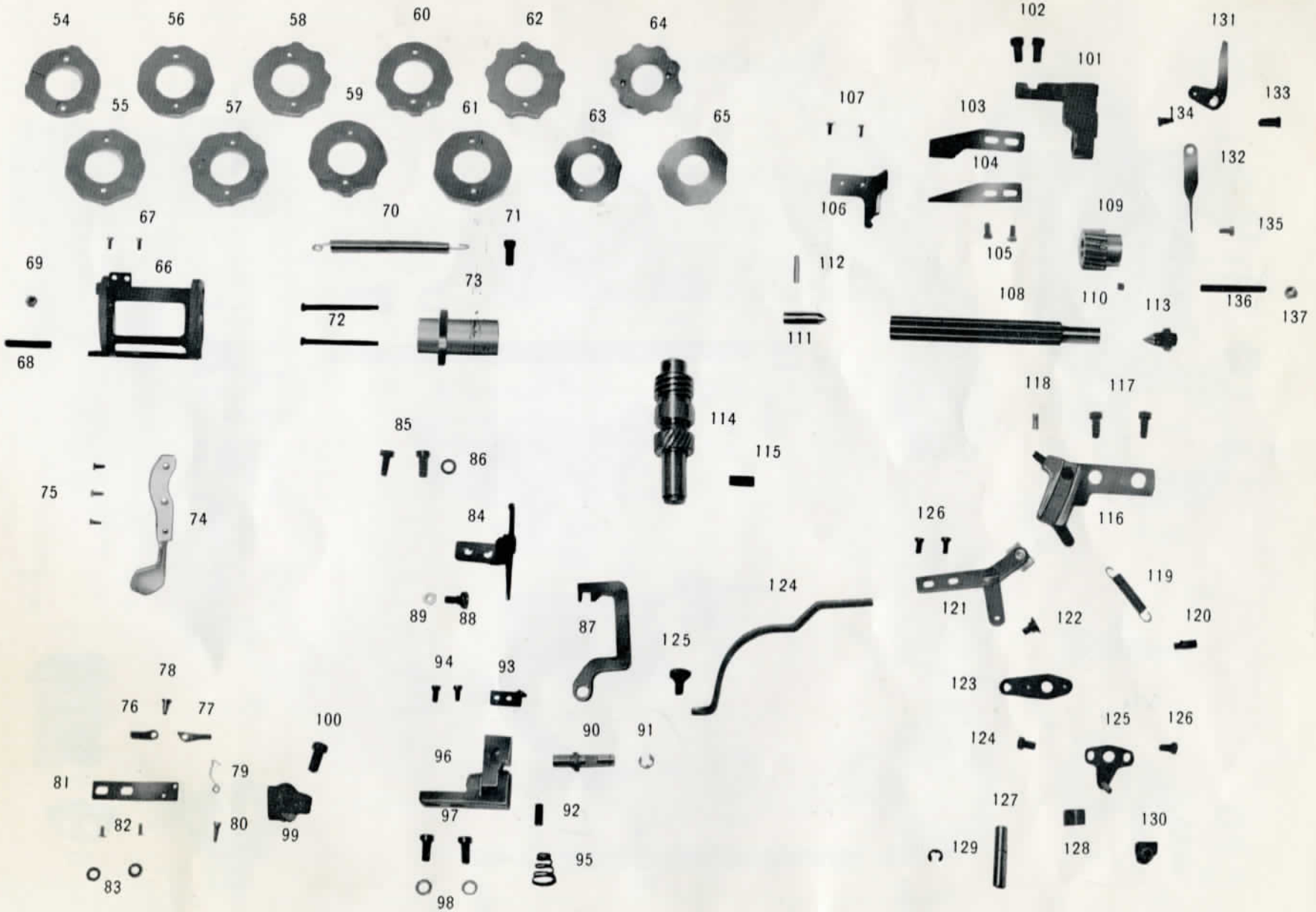
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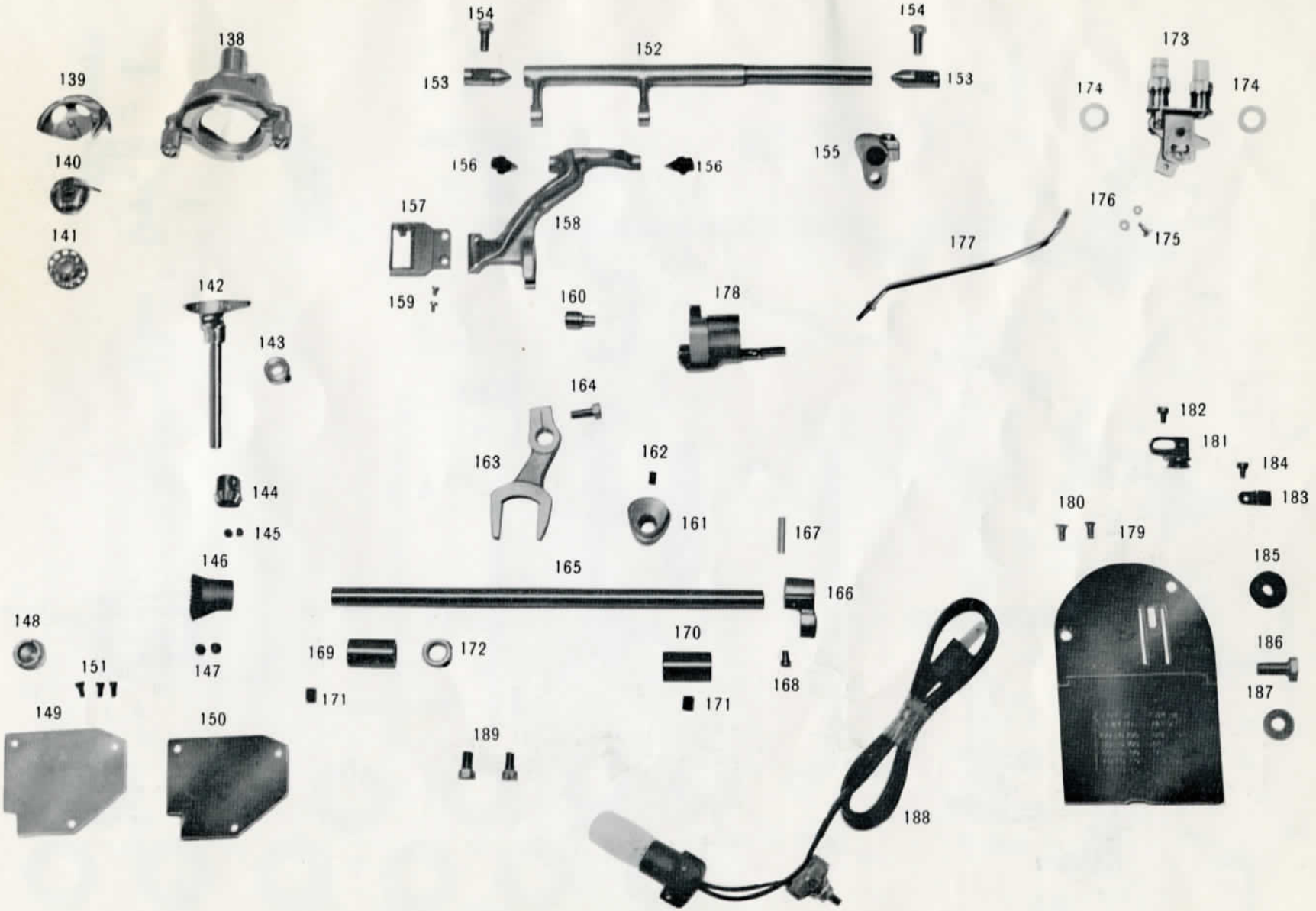
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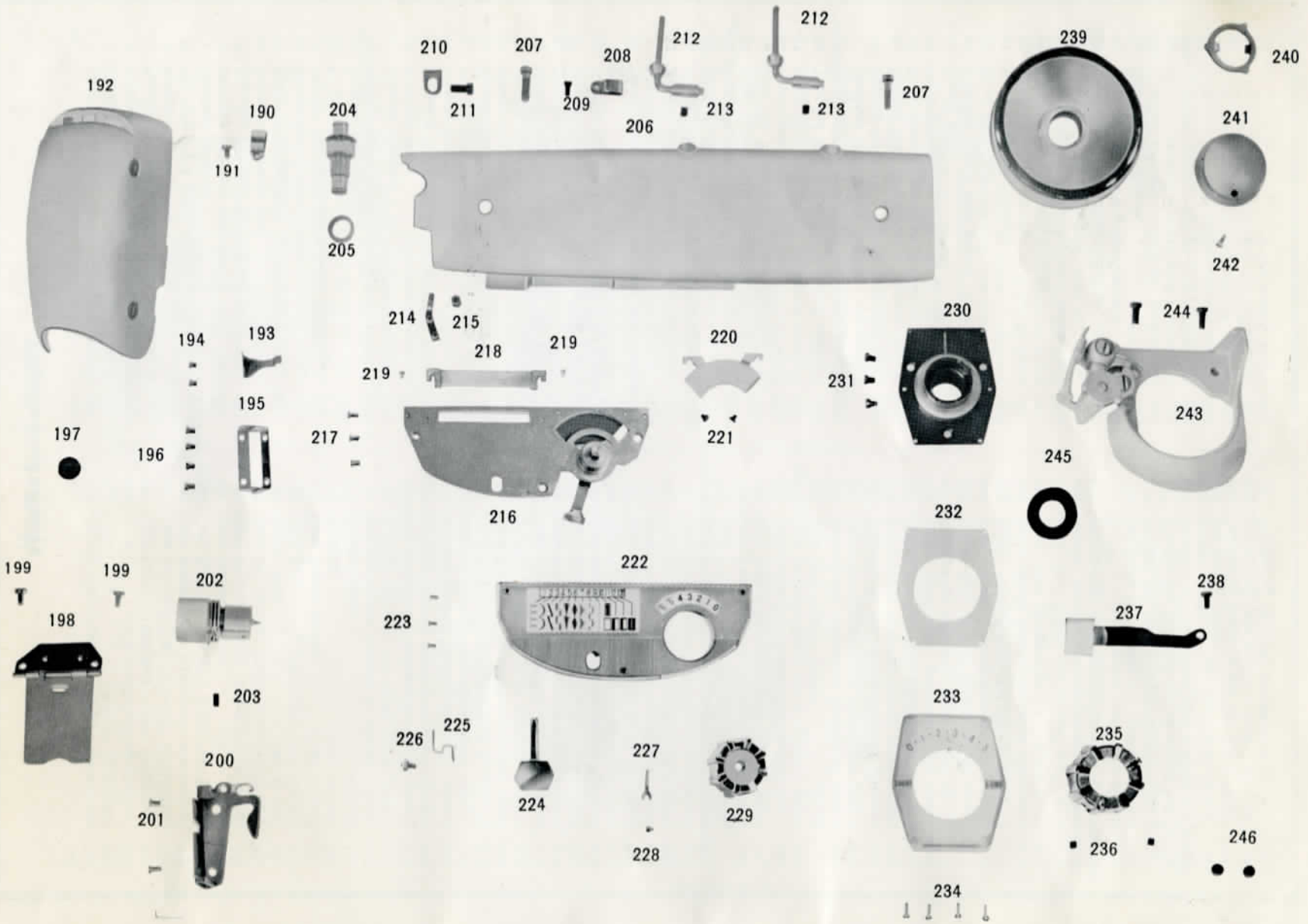
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Names of Parts

No.	
1	Thread Take-up Lever (Complete)
2	Thread Take-up Lever Rod Shaft
3	Thread Take-up Lever Rod Shaft Screw
4	Needle Bar Connecting Link Pin
5	Pressure Foot Lifter
6	Pressure Foot Lifter Tapered Pin
7	Tension Releaser
8	Tension Releaser Spring
9	Tension Releaser Set Screw
10	Tension Releaser Rod
11	Handwheel Crank
12	Handwheel Crank Screw
13	Needle Bar Connecting Link Screw
14	Presser Bar
15	Presser Bar Spring
16	Presser Bar Connecting Stud
17	Thread Cutter
18	Pressure Foot
19	Pressure Foot Screw
20	Needle Bar
21	Needle Bar Thread Guide
22	Needle Bar Thread Guide Set Screw
23	Needle Clamp (Complete)
24	Needle Bar Oscillator Bracket (Complete)
25	Needle Bar Oscillator Bracket Set Pin
26	Snap Ring
27	Needle Bar Oscillator Bracket Set Pin Screw
28	Needle Bar Oscillator Bracket Joint Connecting Pin
29	Needle Bar Oscillator Bracket Joint Connecting Pin Screw
30	Needle Bar Oscillator Bracket Spring
31	Needle Bar Connecting Link & Stud (Complete)
32	Arm (Upper) Shaft
33	Arm (Upper) Shaft Bushing
34	Arm (Upper) Shaft Bushing Screw
35	Gear for Producing Zigzag Patterns
36	Feed Cam
37	Feed Cam Screw
38	Tapered Pin (Large)
39	Handwheel Clamp Stop Stop Motion Flanged Bushing W/Balance Weight
40	Forked Rod
41	Forked Rod Screw
42	Feed Connecting Slide Block
43	Feed Connecting Slide Block Axis
44	Crank Rod
45	Tapered Crank Rod Screw (Complete)
46	Feed Regulator
47	Feed Regulator Spring
48	Feed Regulator Screw
49	Feed Regulator Setting Axis
50	Feed Regulator Setting Axis Screw
51	Feed Regulator Washer
52	Feed Regulator Washer Screw
53	Feed Regulator Washer Spring
54	Zigzag Cam Number 1
55	〃 〃 〃 2
56	〃 〃 〃 3
57	〃 〃 〃 4
58	〃 〃 〃 5
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60	〃 〃 〃 7
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62	〃 〃 〃 9

No.	
63	Zigzag Cam Number 10
64	〃 〃 〃 11
65	〃 〃 〃 12
66	Cam Cover (Complete)
67	Cam Cover Screw
68	Cam Restraining Axis
69	Cam Restraining Axis Nut
70	Cam Pulling Spring
71	Cam Pulling Spring Screw
72	Cam Set Screw
73	Spline Boss
74	Cam Lever
75	Cam Lever Screw
76	Ratchet
77	Ratchet Arm
78	Ratchet Screw
79	Ratchet Spring
80	Ratchet Spring Screw
81	Ratchet Spring Plate
82	Ratchet Spring Plate Screw
83	Ratchet Spring Plate Washer
84	Cam Follower (Complete)
85	Cam Follower Screw
86	Washer to 85
87	Cam Follower Separator
88	Cam Follower Separator Screw
89	Cam Follower Separator Screw Nut
90	Cam Follower Separator Shaft
91	Snap Ring
92	Cam Follower Separator Shaft Screw
93	Straight Sewer Regulating Plate
94	Straight Sewer Regulating Plate Screw
95	Cam Feed Stopper Spring
96	Cam Feed Stopper Foundation (Complete)
97	Cam Feed Stopper Foundation Screw
98	Cam Feed Stopper Fonudation Washer
99	Cam Lever Foundation
100	Cam Leve Foundation Screw
101	Cam Axis Holder
102	Cam Axis Holder Screw
103	Buttonholer Adjusting Spring
104	Buttonholer Adjusting Plate
105	Buttonholer Adjusting Plate Screw
106	Buttonholer Setting Plate
107	Buttonholer Setting Plate Screw
108	Spline Shaft
109	Worm Gear Wheel
110	Worm Gear Wheel Screw
111	Spline Shaft Center Pin
112	Spline Shaft Center Set Tapered Pin
113	Spline Shaft Center Screw & Nut
114	Gear Axis Complete)
115	Gear Axis Screw
116	Needle Bar Oscillating Groove Foundation
117	Needle Bar Oscillating Groove Foundation Set Screw
118	"0" Point Set Screw
119	Needle Bar Oscillating Groove Spring
120	Needle Bar Oscillating Groove Spring Screw
121	Needle Bar Oscillating Groove Block (Complele)
122	Screw to 121
123	Oscillating Plate
124	Oscillating Plate Screw
125	Oscillating Bracket
126	Oscillating Bracket Screw

Names of Parts

No.
127 Oscillating Shaft
128 Oscillating Roller
129 Oscillating Shaft Snap Ring
130 Oscillating Roller Bracket
131 Buttonholer Functioning Plate
132 Buttonholer Ganging Plate
133 B. H Functioning Plate Pin
134 Screw to 131
135 Screw to 132
136 Cam Restricting Screw
137 Nut to 136
138 Shuttle Race (Complete)
139 Shuttle Hook
140 Bobbin Case
141 Bobbin
142 Shuttle Driver (Complete)
143 Shuttle Race Shaft Collar
144 Zigzag Width Regulator Bevel Gear (Small)
145 Zigzag Width Regulator Bevel Gear Screw
146 Zigzag Width Regulator Bevel Gear (Large)
147 Zigzag Width Regulator Bevel Gear Screw
148 Processed Hole Bushing
149 Gear Box Cover Plate
150 Gear Box Cover Plate Packing
151 Gear Box Cover Plate Screw
152 Feed Rock Shaft
153 Under-bed Shaft Supporting Center
154 Under-bed Shaft Supporting Center Screw
155 Feed Rock Shaft Bracket
156 Feed Bar Center Screw & Nut
157 Feed Dog
158 Feed Bar
159 Feed Dog Screw
160 Feed Driving Rock Shaft Crank Roller (Complete)
161 Feed Lifting Rock Cam
162 Feed Lifting Rock Cam Set Screw
163 Feed Lifting Rock Cam Forked Crank
164 Feed Lifting Rock Cam Forked Crank Set Screw
165 Lower Shaft
166 Fower Shaft Crank (Bushing)
167 Tapered Pin (Small) to 166
168 Lower Shaft Crank Screw
169 Lower Shaft Bushing (Front)
170 Lower Shaft Bushing (Rear)
171 Lower Shaft Bushing Screw
172 Lower Shaft Collar
173 Drop Feed (Complete)
174 Vinyl Washer for Drop Feed
175 Drop Feed Connecting Rod Screw
176 Vinyl Washer (Small) to 175
177 Drop Feed Connecting Rod
178 Feed Diving Body (Complete)
189 Needle Plate & Bobbin Case Cover
180 Needle Plate Set Screw
181 Bobbin Winder Thread Guide (Complete)
182 Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Screw
183 Cord Holder Metal (for Bed)
184 Cord Holder Metal Screw
185 Cord Rubber Ring (for Bed)
186 Motor Set Screw
187 Motor Set Screw Nut
188 Light (Complete)

No.
189 Hinge Screw
190 Cord Holder Metal (for Arm)
191 Cord Holder Metal Screw
192 Face Plate
193 Face Plate Spring
194 Face Plate Spring Screw
195 Face Plate Hinge
196 Face Plate Hinge Screw
197 Light Signal
198 Light Holder Plate (Complete)
199 Light Holder Plate Screw
200 Face Plate Thread Guide Plate
201 Thread Guide Plate Screw
202 Tension Regulator (Dial Tension) (Complete)
203 Tension Regulator Screw
204 Darner (Complete)
205 Vinyl Washer for Darner
206 Top Plate
207 Top Plate Screw
208 Cord Holder Metal (for Arm)
209 Cord Holder Metal Screw
210 Cord Holder Metal (for Fixing Cord)
211 Screw to 210
212 Spool Pins
213 Spool Pin Screw
214 Arm Thread Guide
215 Arm Thread Guide Set Nut
216 Pattern Plate Foundation (Complete)
217 Pattern Plate Foundation Screw
218 Pattern Indicating Plate Screen
219 Pattern Indicating Plate Screen Screw
220 Zigzag Width Indicating Window Rear Screen
221 Rear Screen Plate Screw for Z Window
222 Pattern Indicator Plate
223 Pattern Indicator Plate Screw
224 Pattern Selector Lever
225 Cam Indicator (Automatic Zigzag Pattern Indicator)
226 Cam Indicator Screw
227 Zigzag Width Indicator
228 Zigzag Width Indicator Screw
229 Zigzag Width Regulating Dial
230 Feed Regulator Foundation (Complete)
231 Feed Regulator Foundation Screw
232 Decorative Plate to Feed Regulator
233 Feed Window
234 Feed Window Screw
235 Feed (Stitch Length) Regulating Dial
236 Screw for Feed Dial
237 Reverse Sewing Push Button & Link (Complete)
238 Screw to Link (237)
239 Handwheel
240 Handwheel Clamp Stop-Motion Clamp Washer
241 Handwheel Stop-Motion Screw
242 Handwheel Stop-Motion Clamp Stop Screw
243 Bobbin Winder (Complete)
244 Bobbin Winder Setting Screw
245 Bobbin Winder Friction Ring
246 Screw Hole Cap

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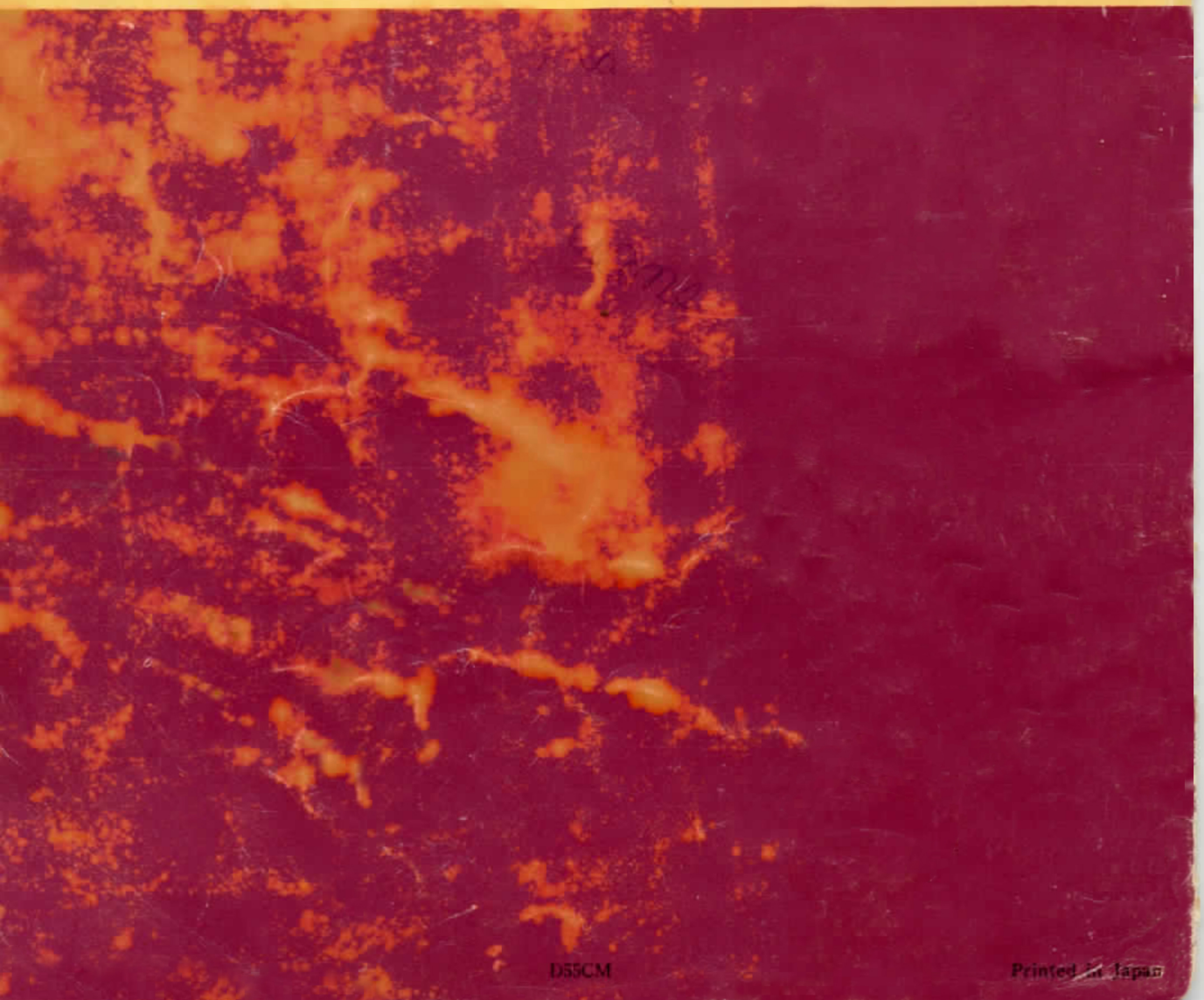

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